

# **SHIFTING MECHANISM FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES**

## **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention relates to a shifting mechanism for electric vehicles that includes an operation bar, pivotally located in a guiding means. It swivels or moves in parallel with a straight line along preset paths, to control shifting of motor rotation in positive or reverse direction at high speed or low speed.

## **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

There are many types of electric vehicles for children on the market. Some are designed for remote control use, and some are ride-on models for seating the human body. The invention targets the ride-on electric vehicles for children. They usually imitate the real vehicles and may include jeeps, beach vehicles, automobiles, motorcycles, race-cars, golf cars, and the like. The vehicle types and models are abundant to suit all kinds of tastes and preferences of children. Besides varying styles and models, as the ride-on electric vehicles are designed for seating children, safety is the most important design and production consideration.

As previously mentioned, the ride-on electric vehicles for children usually imitate the structure of the real vehicles. They also have a shifting mechanism. The general ride-on electric vehicles for children generally have speed shifting and forward and backward shifting functions. A shift bar is usually provided to achieve the shifting function. The conventional electric vehicles generally have separated shift bars to control speed and positive and reverse rotation. Such a design could easily shift to a high speed and reverse condition, and become very risky. Another example is U.S. Patent No. 5,644,114. It has an actuator to control shifting of speed and motor rotation direction.

The actuator is pivotally installed and may be rocked to trigger switches that are in parallel with the actuator to accomplish the shifting effects. As the actuator is rocked about a pivotal point to perform shifting directly, children often cannot precisely shift to the desired speed or direction. As a result, control is difficult and risky conditions frequently occur.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In view of the aforesaid disadvantages, the primary object of the invention is to provide a shifting mechanism that has an operation bar coupling with a universal joint installed on a vehicle body that equips with a guiding means. The operation bar may be rocked and swiveled in multiple directions. It also has a free end. Following the paths on the guiding means, the operation bar may be rocked and moved in different directions to switch circuits that control motor rotation in the positive or reverse direction at high speed or low speed. Thereby, a definite direction is provided for shifting turning direction and speed. Meanwhile, the shifting mechanism provides an arrangement of low speed - high speed and forward (positive rotation) - backward (reverse rotation) so that the vehicle can only move backward at low speed, to avoid the risk of high speed reverse and secure safety for the children in use.

Another object of the invention is to have the operation bar pivotally coupled with the guiding means and make the operation bar move according to the paths set in the guiding means so that shifting of speed and direction can be controlled through different directions and positions.

The foregoing, as well as additional objects, features and advantages of the invention will be more readily apparent from the following detailed description, which proceeds with reference to the accompanying drawings. The drawings are only to serve for

reference and illustrative purposes, and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

## **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

5      FIG. 1 is a schematic view of the invention.

FIG. 2 is an exploded view of the invention.

FIG. 3 is a circuit diagram of the invention.

FIG. 4 is a fragmentary perspective view of the invention.

FIG. 5 is a fragmentary side view of the invention.

10     FIG. 6 is a sectional view of the invention.

FIG. 7 is another sectional view of the invention.

FIG. 8 is a schematic view of the moving path of the operation bar.

FIG. 8-1 is a schematic diagram of the shifting sequence of the operation bar.

FIG. 9 is a fragmentary schematic view of a second embodiment of the invention.

15     FIG. 10 is a schematic view of the moving path of the operation bar according to the third embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 10-1 is a schematic diagram of the shifting sequence of the operation bar according to the third embodiment of the invention.

## **20      DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

Embodiment 1:

Referring to FIGS. 1, 2, 4 and 5, the shifting mechanism of the invention is installed

on a desired location of an electric vehicle body. It includes housing 1, fixedly mounted on the vehicle body 10 and a guiding means, which, according to one embodiment of the invention, is a guiding slot 11. The guiding slot 11 is formed in an L-shape and includes at least a first moving path 12 and a second moving path 13 formed in a different angle or location from the first moving path. The guiding slot 11 may also be formed in other character shapes depending on design requirements, such as an N, Z, H or U shape that has continuous strokes (not shown in the drawings).

An operation bar 2 is provided, which has a hand grip section 21 and a free end 22. Users may move the operation bar 2 to make the free end 22 generating rocking and swivel movements. The operation bar 2 further is coupled with a universal joint 3 and is installed in the guiding slot 11 through a pivot axle 4. In the embodiment the universal joint 3 includes two fan-shaped pivot slots 31 on two sides to allow the pivot axle 4 to pass through to pivotally couple on the vehicle body 10, so that the operation bar 2 may have at least two different turning directions through the universal joint 3.

Refer to FIG. 3 for a circuit device 5 of the invention. It includes a transmission motor 51, battery 52, first circuit 53, second circuit 54, first switch 55 and second switch 56. The first switch 55 and the second switch 56 connect respectively to the transmission motor 51 and battery 52 through a first line 53 and a second line 54, to control high and low speed and positive and reverse rotation of the transmission motor 51. In addition, the first and second switches 55 and 56 are mounted onto the vehicle body 10 at locations touchable by the free end 22 of the operation bar 2.

Referring to FIGS. 6 and 7, the first and second switches 55 and 56 are located below the operation bar 2 at different positions. The first switch 55 controls a high speed circuit H and a low speed circuit L. The second switch 56 controls a motor positive rotation (forward) circuit F and a reverse rotation (backward) circuit R. Hence, when the operation bar 2 is swiveled in the direction of the first moving path 12, the free end 22

can shift the first switch 55 in the sequence of the low speed circuit L and the high speed circuit H. Swiveling in the second moving path 13 can switch in the sequence of a positive rotation (forward) circuit F and the reverse rotation (backward) circuit R for the motor 51.

5 Referring to FIG. 8, when the operator chooses the forward shift gear (positive rotation) circuit F on the second moving path 13 through the operation bar 2, he/she can select the high speed circuit H or the low speed circuit L through the first moving path 12 of different direction to control the first switch 55. When the ride-on electric vehicle is in the condition of high speed circuit H, and the operator selects backward (reverse  
10 rotation) circuit R, the free end 22 of the operation bar 2 has to be shifted from the first moving path 12 to the second moving path 13, and the free end 22 must first go through the low speed circuit L of the first switch 22 before entering the second moving path 13. By the same token, when the free end 22 of the operation bar 2 is in the condition of backward (reverse rotation) circuit R and low speed circuit L, and returning to the first  
15 moving path 12 is desired, the free end 22 of the operation bar 2 has to pass the forward (positive rotation) circuit F before entering the first moving path 12 to switch to the high speed circuit H or low speed circuit L. Therefore, the backward (reverse rotation) circuit R is always at the low speed circuit L.

Based on previous description, it can be seen that when the invention is in use, the  
20 operation sequence is such, that when the operator wants to enter the condition of backward (reverse rotation) circuit R, the free end 22 of the operation bar 2 has to be first shifted to the first switch 55, to reach the state of low speed circuit L, thus the risky condition of moving backward at high speed can be avoided.

#### Embodiment 2:

25 Referring to FIG. 9, in embodiment 1, the operation bar 2 is pivotally mounted on the vehicle body 10 through the universal joint 3 and the pivot axle 4. By swiveling the

hand grip section 21, the free end 22 of the operation bar 2 may be moved to match the moving paths provided by guiding means to shift to the first switch 55 and second switch 56.

In this embodiment, the operation bar 6 has a boss 61, and the guiding slot 7 of the guiding means is formed in an N, Z, H or U shape that has continuous strokes. The guiding means, further, has a housing trough 71 in the cross section, corresponding to the boss 61 so that the operation bar 6 may be movably housed in the housing trough 71. Thereby, the operation bar 6 may be moved along a straight line in parallel with the paths of the housing trough 71 to shift the free end 62 of the operation bar 6 to the first and second switch 55 and 56, so that shifting between high and low speed, and forward and backward can be accomplished.

#### Embodiment 3:

Referring to FIG. 10, the invention may also be adapted on a single rotation speed mechanism. The first switch 8 is connected to a power supply circuit. The operation bar 2 mainly controls an ON circuit and an OFF circuit. The shifting sequence is: the first moving path 81 controls power OFF and ON; the second moving path 82 shifts to the second switch 9; the operation sequence is forward (positive rotation) circuit F - backward (reverse rotation) circuit R.

By means of the constructions set forth above, it is clear that the invention provides an operation bar that can be moved in preset paths of directions to allow users to select and shift to high speed, low speed, forward and backward. Through different arrangements of the switches, moving backward at high speed can be avoided to prevent risky conditions from occurring to the children's ride-on electric vehicles.

While the preferred embodiments of the invention have been set forth for the purpose of disclosure, modifications of the disclosed embodiments of the invention as well as

other embodiments thereof may occur to those skilled in the art. Accordingly, the appended claims are intended to cover all embodiments, which do not depart from the spirit and scope of the invention.